

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

WHOLE NO. 293.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLEFUL OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—*Milton.*

SALEM, OHIO, APRIL 26, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS MAY 4TH.

PARTING WORDS.

My connection with *The Anti-Slavery Bugle* ceases with the present issue. It is nearly two years since that connection was formed, during which time I have diligently and earnestly labored—with what success it does not become me to say—to make the paper edifying and instructive to its readers and an efficient advocate of the cause to which it has ever been devoted. That in the effort to discharge my editorial duties I have done all that I might and ought to have done, and nothing that ought to have been left undone, it would be presumptuous to suppose; and yet I find that, in the retrospect, my conscience acquits me of all intentional wrong, whether of omission or commission. The promise I made when I assumed the editorship of the paper, that, whatever might be its faults, it should not while in my hands lose the reputation it had acquired under the management of my able and faithful predecessors, for an unflinching adherence to the cardinal doctrines of the American and Western Anti-Slavery Societies, has, I trust, been fulfilled. No one, I am sure, will venture to accuse me of timidity or cowardice, or say that for any reason I have kept back any part of that "counsel of God" which it is the duty of an Anti-Slavery Editor to dispense. I have endeavored at all times to speak the truth in love, and to be just and generous even to its foes. It is not always easy, however, in a warfare which stirs the deepest feelings of human nature and is ever presenting new occasions for mental and moral excitement, to speak bitter truths without bitterness; and if I have sometimes exhibited improper harshness, let my censors not forget the declaration of Solomon, that "oppression maketh even a wise man mad." Let them also bear in mind those memorable words of CHANNING: "That deep feeling of evil, which is necessary to effectual conflict with them, cannot breathe itself in soft and tender accents. The deeply moved soul will speak strongly."

It affords me the sincerest pleasure to be able to say, that my relations to the friends of the Anti-Slavery Cause at the West have ever been in the highest degree fraternal and amicable. No "root of bitterness" has ever disturbed our social or official intercourse; and I can never cease to be grateful for the kindness, the warm hospitality, the generous confidence and the cooperative sympathy which have done so much to augment the sum of my happiness during my residence in Ohio. If among all the Abolitionists whom I have known in the West there is one who cherishes toward me any feeling of unkindness or hostility, or who will rejoice that I am going away, I am not aware of the fact.

It would for many reasons have been gratifying to me, if I could have been at liberty to yield to the pressing solicitations of the friends of the cause in this region and remained among them another year; but I have been constrained by considerations affecting alike my own interests and those of the Western Anti-Slavery Society to terminate at the present time a connection which could not in any view of the case be regarded as permanent. Granting what my friends have zealously urged as a reason for my remaining at my post, viz: that a change of Editors may be, to a certain extent, hazardous, it is my conviction that it will be better for the Society to incur that hazard now than to postpone it another year. My object in consenting to come to Ohio was, to aid in relieving the Western Society from its embarrassments and placing it in a self-sustaining position. That object, it seems to me, is now so nearly attained, (not by any means wholly or chiefly through anything that I have done,) that my departure, however regretted by myself or others, it does not help the cause, will certainly do it no serious injury.

The circulation of *The Bugle*, within the last two years, has increased from 1,000 to upwards of 1,400—a gain of about 50%; which, with the augmentation of the price from \$1 to \$1.50 per annum will materially increase its receipts. The criminal delinquency, however, of too many of the subscribers, still keeps its revenue much lower than the cost of editing, publishing and printing; thus imposing upon the Society the necessity of raising a considerable sum annually, by donations, to keep it afloat, besides what it expends in the support of agents, &c. The ability of the members and friends of the Society to contribute all that is needful for this purpose is beyond question; and from the spirit exhibited at the last Anniversary, and what I know of the feelings and views of many of the most earnest and intelligent of their number in different parts of the State, I cannot believe that the disposition is lacking. I think the sentiment is universal among them, that they ought not any longer to rely upon the help of friends at the East for the support of the paper, whatever they may be compelled to do in regard to other operations.

The importance of sustaining *The Bugle*—the only thorough Anti-Slavery paper West of the Alleghenies—can hardly be overrated. Without it all other agencies would be feeble and inefficient; and if, now that it has safely passed through all the perils of its infancy, and attained to a vigorous youth, its friends were to let it die for want of that sustenance which it is in their power to afford and which they cannot withhold without peril to their own anti-slavery life, it would be an occasion for grief as well as for withering reproach and shame. No other paper could possibly supply its place. *The Liberator*, *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, *Pennsylvania Freeman* and *North Star*, however ably conducted, could never answer the demands of the cause at the West.

It has sometimes been said that it would be better to expend the money which the paper costs in supporting agents; but what reason is there to believe, that if the paper were relinquished, the money would be thus raised and expended? So far from there being any reason to hope that such would be the case, I have not the slightest doubt that if the paper were suffered to go down, the Society and its operations would go down with it. Instead of using other instrumentalities with greater efficiency, it would find that it had suffered an amputation of the right arm and made itself a powerless cripple. I do not undervalue the influence of the Living Speaker, but I know right well that unless his efforts are followed and sustained by the Press, they will be comparatively spasmodic and fruitless; and I am equally certain that Abolitionists who suffer an Anti-Slavery paper like *The Bugle* to die when it is in their power to keep it alive, cannot be relied upon to keep a corps of Agents in the field. Ask any experienced lecturer, and he will tell you that unless the Press prepares his way before him and remains behind to give permanency to his influence, he works at great disadvantage. The Anti-Slavery paper, moreover, is indispensable as a channel of intercommunication between Abolitionists living at widely distant points, and of securing that intelligent co-operation and concert of action, without which the progress of the cause must be immeasurably slow. How difficult—nay, almost impossible—it would be to give adequate public notice of a lecturing campaign without a paper; and how, without it, could the whole body of Abolitionists be informed of the progress and success of such a movement? All experience proves that such information widely and promptly diffused is necessary to the life of the cause.

But why need I urge the Abolitionists of the West to do that which I am sure they are already resolved to do? Certainly I cannot suppose them so blind to the interests of the cause as to stand in need of being convinced that the death of *The Bugle* would be a calamity, which, if it should be caused by their neglect, would involve them in fearful responsibility. They know all this, and knowing it, will take good care to avoid such a catastrophe. Harmony reigns in the Society and in the Committee, and whatever differences of sentiment there may be on minor points, there is but one opinion on this, and that is, that the paper must and shall be sustained. Certainly the Executive Committee will not stop it unless compelled to do so by the palsy of neglect and criminal indifference of those who by electing pledged themselves to stand by them; and that is a contingency which I do not believe will occur.

Readers and Friends! I take leave of you with regret, but not in sadness or despondency. I cannot doubt that the cause in which some of us have so long labored is making sure if not rapid progress. Some of its friends I know are discouraged by the developments of the last two years. They see the spirit of Conservatism and Compromise rampant through the land; they see the ruthless kidnapper, armed with the whole power of the Government, and with his biped bloodhounds at his back, ranging over our hills and valleys and invading the sanctuary of our homes, seizing despairing husbands and fathers, or helpless wives and mothers, tearing them from their babes and dragging them back into the hell of Slavery; they behold a corrupt press congratulating the people that these inhuman and fiendish deeds are perpetrated without exciting retributive violence; and, worse than all, they see the ministers of Religion justifying the wicked for reward, exalting our blood-cemented Union above all that is called God or that is worshipped, and baptizing in the name of Christ crimes which well might shame extremest hell!

Seeing all this, while no fire comes down from Heaven to consume the perpetrators, and no earthquake yawns to swallow them up, they begin to fear that all is over—that the Country is doomed—that there is no ray of light, no gleam of hope for the slave. Perhaps it is inevitable that persons of a certain temperament should be thus affected by the events now passing before them; but to whatever cause their despondency is to be attributed, I feel none of it. In fact I was never more hopeful of the speedy triumph of our cause than at this very hour, when some of my friends can see nothing but clouds and darkness and are tempted to give up in despair. I should as soon conclude that the sun was irretrievably lost when it had only descended below the horizon, or hid itself behind a passing cloud, or that the zephyrs of Spring could never again fan my cheeks, nor the music of birds enchant me, because the blasts of Winter were howling around and the earth was covered with snow, as doubt under present circumstances that the Anti-Slavery Movement is becoming every day more powerful, and that every blow struck by its friends hastens the hour of final victory. I see in the very events which to some are so discouraging grounds for confidence and hope, and catch new inspiration from facts which appal and paralyze those of a less sanguine temperament. With God, and Truth, and Conscience on our side, why should we despond? The Fugitive Slave Law, with its long train of abominations, will yet do more to rouse the slumbering conscience of the North than any other instrumentality which the infernal ingenuity of the Slave Power could possibly have devised. It confirms every fact and clinches every argument with which the Abolitionists have so long been playing the minds of the people and endeavoring to awaken them to a sense of their responsibility. In enacting that law the advocates and apologists of Slavery prepared an avalanche which will yet grind them to powder; and the day when it shall be precipitated upon their guilty heads is rapidly approaching, and will be accelerated by the fidelity and well-directed zeal of Abolitionists. Away then with every feeling of despondency. Let us open our hearts to the sunlight of Hope

and work on without faltering or thought of turning back. The reward is great, the victory sure.

—And now to those with whom I have held communion through these columns I must say farewell! Peace be with you all!

OLIVER JOHNSON.

N. B. Letters for me should be addressed during the next few months to the Tribune Office, New York.—O. J.

Reception of J. R. Giddings.

The meeting held in this place on Tuesday to give a Public Welcome to Hon. Josiah R. Giddings was attended by a vast concourse of people from this and adjoining places. The spacious Methodist church was packed almost as closely as the hold of a slave-ship, and hundreds were obliged to retire without being able so much as to look in at the door. The official record of the proceedings will be found in another part of this paper. Of Mr. Giddings's Speech it is enough to say that it was worthy of the cause and the man. After a brief but feeling response to the welcoming Address, he proceeded to review the proceedings of the Thirty-first Congress so far as they were connected with slavery. He gave a rapid but exceedingly interesting history of the Peace Measures, so called, and held up to view the treachery of those Northern Representatives who abandoned the Wilmot Proviso and voted to pay Texas \$10,000,000 for stealing a large part of New Mexico and in favor of the Fugitive Law. The utter subservience to the Slave Power of the Whig and Democratic parties, and the unprincipled course of Fillmore, Webster, Cass, Winthrop, &c. were exposed in their true light, greatly to the edification of the audience. Mr. G. held up to deserved contempt the threats of the South to dissolve the Union and the efforts of the Old Hunkers to save it. He said the bill pretending to abolish the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia was a mere sham—that that trade was now carried on there as briskly as before, with only this difference, that the gangs of human flesh were brought in in the night instead of the day time. Mr. G. also spoke of the scenes he had witnessed at Washington in connection with that trade—the case of the Elmdonson girls and others; and while he dwelt upon these things the sympathies of the audience for the slave were deeply moved. He spoke of the popular religion of the country, and denounced it as the worst form of infidelity. He would much sooner give the right hand of Christian fellowship to Hobbes, Voltaire and other avowed skeptics than to those clergymen who had prostituted themselves and their calling by attempts to vindicate the Fugitive Law.

—But we can give no report of the speech, which delighted and electrified the audience. De Lorna Brooks, Esq., of New Lisbon, interposed from time to time with various questions and remarks, intended to blunt the edge of Mr. Giddings's censure of the Whig party; but he only succeeded in getting both himself and the party more effectually under the lash. Mr. G. closed with some excellent remarks on the many cheering indications of the progress of the anti-slavery cause, and exhorted his hearers to be faithful to the end.

We are persuaded that this meeting has given a fresh impulse to the anti-slavery spirit in this region. The manly dignity and unbending firmness of Mr. G. won all hearts. We venture to say that no other public man in the United States possesses in so high a degree the confidence of the true and good. No one, after seeing him, can be at any loss to understand by what means he has met and vanquished the foes of Liberty on the floor of Congress, or why his presence should fill them with alarm.

—We regret that no reporter was present to give to the public in general the speech to which the multitude who heard it listened with so much interest.

Who will Edit The Bugle?

The readers of this paper will very naturally wish to know by whom it is to be edited in future. We regret to say that a permanent Editor has not yet been obtained; but the Executive Committee have taken steps which we cannot but hope will lead to the engagement of someone in whose hands it will at least suffer no detriment. The following resolutions, adopted at the last meeting of the Committee, will show what temporary arrangements have been made:

Resolved, That MARIUS R. ROBINSON be invited to become Financial and Publishing Agent of the Society, and to take charge of *The Bugle* from the first of May until a permanent Editor can be obtained.

Resolved, That BENJAMIN S. JONES, JAMES BARNABY and SALLIE B. GORE be hereby appointed to take temporary charge of *The Bugle* in case Mr. R. ROBINSON should decline accepting the above appointment, or be unable to enter upon its duties as early as the first of May.

Thus it will be seen that the paper will be in competent and judicious hands, and we entertain no doubt that it will be found worthy of increased patronage. Its friends should now rally to its support and encourage the hearts of the Executive Committee by their generous co-operation and aid. Abolitionists of the West! we entreat you to stand by *The Bugle*. Think not for a moment of withdrawing your subscriptions, but make a united effort in every place to increase its circulation. With very little exertion you might augment its list to 2,000 in three months. Will you not do it?

AGITATION IN THE CHURCH.—Mr. Giddings stated in his speech on Tuesday last, that the Presbytery which recently assembled at Jefferson, and of which he is a member, had resolved to make one more effort to purify the New School Presbyterian Church, and if not successful, to secede. In pursuance of this purpose they had chosen him (Mr. G.) to represent them in the next General Assembly. We guess Dr. Cox will find it a hard job to 'cap the volcano' this time.

Letter to George Thompson.

The Abolitionists of the West have not been without hope that this distinguished champion of Freedom would visit this part of the country before returning to Great Britain. That hope, we now fear, is not likely to be realized, since we find in the papers an announcement that he will sail for home in the course of next month. That our friends may not suppose that the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society have been ungrateful of the courtesy due to so eminent a philanthropist, or failed to extend to him a cordial invitation to come to Ohio, we publish the following letter and resolutions. No answer has been received from Mr. Thompson, but his neglect not to accept the invitation thus extended to him is doubtless to be attributed to his numerous engagements and the feeble state of his health, not to any want of respect for the Committee or of interest in the cause in this quarter.

SALEM, OHIO, 2 Dec., 1850.

GEORGE THOMPSON, M. P.:

Dear Friend—It is no less my pleasure than my duty to forward you the enclosed resolutions, which were adopted yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society. I believe I may say without hesitation that they express the unanimous sentiment and feeling of Abolitionists in this part of the country. Few of us have ever seen you, but we are not unacquainted with your history nor insensible of the benefits which the cause of Freedom has derived from your eloquent and devoted advocacy. We blessed for our Country, when, fifteen years ago, you were ungratefully persecuted and driven from the home of the Pilgrims by mob violence; and we blushed again when the voice of welcome which lately greeted you from thousands of free hearts in the Cradle of Liberty was drowned in the discordant and insulting shouts of the tools of the Slave Power. But the contrast afforded by a comparison of the recent outbreak of the pro-slavery spirit of Boston with the murderous malignity which prevailed there fifteen years ago, is an evidence that the Anti-Slavery movement of our country is rapidly approaching the hour of its final triumph, when the already impotent shouts of a deluded rabble will give place to that sublime chorus which shall fill all earth and heaven with its enchanting harmonies, thrilling like the heart of God and the souls of all who delight to do his will. Deeply, therefore, as we lament the recent mobocratic disturbance in Boston—and it certainly has been to us a source of sincere mortification—we see in it no cause for discouragement in the work in which we are engaged, but only an incentive to a purer zeal, a holier spirit of self-consecration, and a firmer reliance upon that Divine Being in whom is our strength and hope.

In the name of the Abolitionists of the West, so far at least as they are represented by the Western Anti-Slavery Society, I bid you welcome to our country, and would express the hope that your visit may contribute as much to your own personal gratification as we doubt not it will to the furtherance of our holy cause. We trust that, before you return to your native land, you will afford us the opportunity to express to you in person the feelings of gratitude and admiration which your fidelity to truth under manifold temptations has inspired in our bosoms. Come, we pray you, to Northern Ohio, the vestibule of that magnificent West which stretches hence to the golden treasures of the Pacific, and whose teeming millions we are struggling to redeem from their guilty alliance with the slaveholder. We promise you—

—A greeting kind
And welcome, not of hollow, forged smiles,
And ceremonious compliment of phrase,
But of the heart sincere.

We think, too, that we may safely assure you that here your voice will not be stifled by the discordant outcries of a mob. I have somewhere seen it announced that you would visit Buffalo. We trust you will not, in that case, turn your face Eastward without giving us the pleasure of grasping your hand and listening to the sound of your voice.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, and with sentiments of esteem and love, I am

Your friend and fellow-laborer,
OLIVER JOHNSON, Cor. Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That we have received with emotions of lively joy intelligence of the arrival in this country of that distinguished Philanthropist, GEORGE THOMPSON, Member of the British Parliament, whose eminent services in the cause of Universal Liberty, and particularly in the work of Negro Emancipation, have rendered his name illustrious in the eyes of all who can appreciate the devotion of the rarest gifts of eloquence and moral power to the overthrow of popular iniquity and the enfranchisement of the oppressed.

Resolved, That the riotous demonstrations by which a meeting convened in Faneuil Hall, in the City of Boston, to welcome Mr. Thompson to our shores, and to congratulate him upon the progress of the cause of Universal Liberty here and in Great Britain during the fifteen years which have elapsed since he was compelled to flee from the country to escape from the knife of the assassin, afford melancholy evidence that, after all that Abolitionists have done to purify the Public Sentiment of the Free States, their work is yet incomplete, and demands for its consummation renewed toils and sacrifices, patience that can never tire, perseverance that shrinks at no obstacle, devotion to humanity which the waters of pro-slavery malevolence can never extinguish, and a confidence in the power of truth which no human agency can ever subvert or impair.

Resolved, That if Lafayette and Kosciuszko deserve to be ranked as benefactors of our country for the assistance they rendered our fathers in the bloody struggle for political independence, much more is GEORGE THOMPSON worthy of our gratitude and love for the aid he has so generously given us in the moral

warfare against a system of oppression which threatens the subversion of all that our fathers achieved, disgraces our land in the eyes of the civilized world, and plunges millions of our brethren in the depths of degradation and despair.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary is hereby instructed to forward to Mr. Thompson a copy of these resolutions; at the same time assuring him of our hearty sympathy in the trials which his mission of love and good-will to our country has compelled him to encounter, and earnestly inviting him to visit Ohio before returning to his native land.

Editor's Resignation.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 13th of April, 1851, the following letter from the Editor of *The Bugle* was read:

To the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society:

DEAR FRIENDS: At your meeting held March 2d a vote was passed by five yeas to three nays in favor of employing me to edit *The Anti-Slavery Bugle* for another year from the first of June next. It is now my duty to inform you that, after mature reflection, I have concluded not to accept the invitation thus extended to me. I fully appreciate the reasons (wholly of a pecuniary nature) which constrained the minority to vote against my re-engagement, and which I fear operated to discourage some who voted in the affirmative; but, in view of all the circumstances, it has seemed clear to my mind that duty both to the cause and to myself demanded that I should resign my post. In doing so, however, I desire to acknowledge the kindness which I have ever received at the hands of the Committee, collectively and individually. When I commenced my labors in Ohio I was a stranger to most of you, but you received me as a friend and brother, and my cares and responsibilities have been made lighter by your hearty co-operation and sympathy. How I have discharged the duties of the station to which your partiality called me, or whether my labors have been satisfactory to you or beneficial to the cause, it is not for me to say; but I may at least derive pleasure from the reflection, that in my intercourse with you during the last two years nothing has occurred to mar the friendship which a common interest in a good cause so naturally inspires, and which I trust will long survive the dissolution of our official ties. I shall part from you and from many others in Ohio with sincere regret, with earnest wishes for your peace, prosperity and happiness, and in "full assurance of hope" of the speedy triumph of the cause in which we are joyful co-laborers. May yours be the faith that no mountains of difficulty can dishearten, yours the courage that is appalled by no danger, and yours the devotion that never tires in a good cause.

At the last meeting of the Committee I gave notice, that if I should not conclude to remain in Ohio another year, it might be necessary for me to leave the last of the present month. I would now inform you that it is my intention to close my connection with *The Bugle* with the issue for April 26th.

Yours, fraternally,

OLIVER JOHNSON.

On motion of MARIUS R. ROBINSON, seconded by KERSEY G. THOMAS, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, with the understanding that they should be published in *The Bugle* in connection with the foregoing letter, viz:

Resolved, That this Committee have learned with deep regret that OLIVER JOHNSON has resolved to discontinue his connection with *The Anti-Slavery Bugle*.

Resolved, That his able and devoted labors among us, as Editor and Lecturer, during the last two years, have secured for him our respect and given him a place in the warmest affections of our hearts.

Attest, JAMES BARNABY, Chmn.

Women's Rights Convention.

At a Convention of Women held in Salem in April last, it was resolved that we the women of Ohio will meet annually in Convention to consult upon and adopt measures for the removal of the various disabilities—political, social, religious, legal and pecuniary—to which women, as a class, are subjected, and from which result so much misery, degradation and crime.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee to issue a call and make necessary arrangements for the Convention of the present year.

As men and women have the same origin and destiny, and can therefore have no legitimate aims or interests independent of each other—as their relations and obligations are mutual—as the bonds that unite them are inevitable and indissoluble—as whatever degrades or embosoms one has a corresponding effect on the other—it is fitting that men should co-operate with us in our efforts at emancipation from the ignorance and thralldom of ages. We therefore cordially invite all the friends of Self-Government and Human Equality to meet in Convention at AKRON, Summit Co., on WEDNESDAY, 28th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

To all the friends of Reform, in whatever department engaged, we say—Come, give us your presence and counsel. Give it for the sake of our cause. Give it because none of the kinder efforts to alleviate humanity can fully realize their objects while one-half the laborers in Reform are disfranchised by law, perverted by education and degraded by the opinions and customs of society. War will continue to devastate the nations—Slavery, political and personal, will crush humanity—Intemperance and Sensuality will pollute the earth, while so much of the moral power which should be arrayed against them is lost by the position Woman now occupies.

C. D. SMALLLEY,

M. L. GILBERT,

E. ROBINSON,

Com. of Arrangements.

Anti-Slavery in Canada.

We find in *The North Star* an account of the recent visit of Messrs. George Thompson, Frederick Douglass and Samuel J. May to Toronto. It seems they were invited to visit that place by the Anti-Slavery Society recently formed there. Mr. Douglass says:

On the evening of our arrival, we attended the Committee of the A. S. Society, the Rev. Dr. Willis in the chair. During the evening, a very engaging discussion took place respecting the different anti-slavery organizations of this country, and the occasion was rendered thereby somewhat exciting as well as interesting. It was evident that some of the members of the Committee (perhaps all of them) had had their minds abused by misrepresentations of the character and opinions of William L. Garrison. The spirit of detraction from one of the noblest advocates of emancipation has not been confined to our own shores, and the American Anti-Slavery Society, with its beneficent design and catholic platform, had shared the fate of its leader. The old charges of "ulterior objects," "sitting in extraneous topics," "infidelity," "socialism," and what not, were here to be met upon the threshold.

To this work, Messrs. May and Thompson earnestly applied themselves—vindicated the American Society from responsibility for the opinions of its individual members on subjects aside from slavery. Mr. Thompson showed himself to be a true friend of the absent, by nobly standing up for Mr. Garrison. The conversation was brisk on both sides, and, in the evening, very good tempered. Rev. Dr. Willis displayed much magnanimity and catholicity of sentiment. He would work, he said, for the overthrow of slavery with anybody, so long as he was not required thereby to endorse opinions which he considered false and injurious.

It seems that the Committee had been in communication with the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and they had been advised by the Secretary to subscribe for the "National Era," as the best anti-slavery paper. Nothing, it seems, had been said of the "National Anti-Slavery Standard," the "Liberator," the "Pennsylvania Freeman," the "Anti-Slavery Bugle," and the "Liberty Party Paper," and we found the committee in need of much light as to the leading instrumentalities in the United States.

Mr. May gave a history of the separation of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1840, which was listened to with attention by the Committee, and doubtless he did much to remove the unfavorable impressions entertained by the members of the Committee towards that Society.

The meeting of the Committee was closed by prayer, as is usual in meetings for philanthropic purposes among the British people. The voice of earnest prayer for the freedom of the enslaved, is ever grateful to the feelings of the true abolitionists.

The speeches of Mr. Thompson at Toronto are spoken of in the highest terms of eulogy by the press of that city, and so also are those of Mr. Douglass and Mr. May. It can scarcely be doubted that their visit has dispelled many prejudices and strengthened the bonds of sympathy between the Abolitionists of Canada and those of the United States.

Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

By the 8th article of the Constitution, it is provided that the annual meeting of the Society shall be held each year at such time and place as the Executive Committee may direct. Hitherto, since the formation of the Society, the annual meeting has been uniformly held in the city of New York, and usually in the Broadway Tabernacle. So absolute, however, is the sway of the Slave Power in that city, and such the fear of mobocratic excesses, (stimulated by the "UNION COMMITTEE" on the one hand, and the lawless RYNDERS and his crew on the other,) that no meeting house or hall, in that great city, can be procured, either for the love of liberty or for gold, for the accommodation of the Society. Neither in the adjacent city of Brooklyn can any suitable building be obtained for this purpose.

Leaving these cities to the historical infamy which awaits them, the Executive Committee, in accordance with the urgent request of the friends of impartial liberty in Western New York, hereby give notice that the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held at SYRACUSE, (N. Y.) on WEDNESDAY, May 7th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.—at which time and place they earnestly invite a full attendance of its members and friends; believing that the crisis is such, in the conviction of every intelligent mind, both as to the preservation of our own liberties and the emancipation of the millions who are still clanking the fetters of slavery, as to render needless any special appeal.

It is with great pleasure the Committee announce, that their distinguished and eloquent conductor, GEO. THOMPSON, M. P., has promised to give his attendance, and participate in the proceedings. The Rev. THOMAS PARKER, of Boston, has also signified his intention to be with us on the occasion, if practicable, as well as other able advocates of "LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY." A series of meetings, of the most interesting and stirring character, may be confidently expected. Much reliance is placed on the readiness and determination of the friends of the cause at the West to improve this opportunity to commune with their brethren from the East.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Pres.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Sec.

EDWARD GAY, Corresponding Secretary.

Editors of papers are respectfully requested to notify their readers of the time and place of holding this anniversary.

Meeting of Congregational Friends.

The Half-Yearly Meeting of Congregational Friends will be held in DUBLIN, Wayne Co., on the first Seventh day in the Fifth month, 1851. All those who are friendly to the objects which that organization has in view, Superstition and Bigotry and make it a leading agent in promoting Practical Christianity, are earnestly invited to attend.

Mass Meeting.

Pursuant to and enthusiastic attendance of Jacob Gore and Carl

On motion, of the following

Chairman: Dr. Reuben McCattell.

The following

by B. S. Jones

Written for the

of J. R. G.

1851.

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Mass Meeting to Welcome Joshua R. Giddings.

Pursuant to a Call previously issued, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Salem and vicinity convened at the M. E. Church, April 22d, 1851, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to listen to an address by Joshua R. Giddings in review of the proceedings of Congress and on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of JACOB HEATON President and M. D. Gove and CAROLINE STANTON Secretaries.

On motion, a Business Committee, consisting of the following persons, was appointed by the Chairman: Dr. B. Stanton, Barclay C. Gilbert, Reuben McMillan, Oliver Johnson and J. D. Catell.

The following Hymn, written for the occasion by B. S. Jones, was then sung:

HYMN.

Written for the Mass Meeting for the Reception of J. R. Giddings, held at Salem, April 22, 1851.

BY BENJ. S. JONES.

WHERE waves our nation's banner,
Where screams our symbol-bird,
The tyrant's loud hosanna
In fearful tones is heard;
For slavery's hateful altar
Again is drenched with blood,
While coward statesmen falter
And call the Evil Good.

Truth in our streets is fallen!
The poor are made a prey!
Mercy in vain is calling,
And Justice turns away;
The deeds of her sire
Their recent children spurn,
And Freedom's altar-fires
With sickly pallor burn.

By Israel was given
A city where might flee,
By the avenger driven,
The hapless refugee;
Within our wide-spread borders
No city can be found,
But slavery's marauders
Have claimed as hunting-ground.

Yet if our Southern neighbor
Shall follow here the track
Of fugitives from labor,
We will not give them back;
No laws of Congress ever
Shall blood-hounds make of us,
For we will barter never
Man's rights for slavery's curse.

And fervently we greet him
Who comes our souls to cheer;
With joyful hearts we meet him,
And bid him welcome here;
A mark for tyrants given,
He boldly dared the storm;
For Truth, and Man, and Heaven,
He stood erect and firm.

And what though he be hated
By those who rob the poor,
His deeds be execrated
By tyrants evermore?
They who are near to perish
Will ever bless his name,
The bondman's heart shall cherish
Giddings' undying fame.

OLIVER JOHNSON, being called upon by the Chairman, addressed Mr. Giddings as follows:

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS:

Honored Friend and Brother—The Committee of Arrangements for this occasion have devolved upon me the very agreeable duty of conveying to you, in the form of a brief address, the sentiments and feelings which were the source of the invitation in compliance with which you now appear before this numerous assembly. While in discharging this duty I must speak without reserve of those traits of character and those acts of your public life which have deservedly won for you a high place in our esteem. I shall utter no words of heartless adulation or indiscriminate praise. The objects of this gathering are two momentous, the associations connected with it too sacred to be defiled by the breath of flattery, or the fulsome and undiscriminating panegyric of the demagogue and dissembler. My language, however rude and unpolished, shall at least be truthful and sincere—a simple and honest expression of sentiments which lie deep in the hearts of those who are here convened.

You have been a member of the American Congress during a most eventful period in our country's history. It was not long after you first took your seat in that body that its stagnant waters began to be powerfully agitated by the winds of freedom, which, re-awakened by the Anti-Slavery Movement from the caves in which they had so long slumbered, swept Southward from the mountains and valleys of the North, cheering by their music the despairing heart of the slave and causing the slaveholder to tremble with fear and rage. At that time, when the whole power of the Government was invoked to crush the rising spirit of Liberty, when the President interposed his official frowns to overawe the champions of Freedom, and when the halls of Congress echoed with denunciations of all who dared to question the divine paternity of Slavery, your voice was heard pleading for Justice according to the Law of the Living God. Taking your place

firmly by the side of the immortal ADAMS in the struggle for the Right of Petition and the Liberty of Speech, you went beyond him in claiming freedom for the slaves of the District of Columbia, and demanding that our Nation's Capital should no longer be made a mart for the traffic in human flesh and bones. Not inapplicable to you at that time were the thrilling words in which the Bard of Freedom has immortalized the name of one of the successors of WILLIAM PENN:

"Thank God for the token! one lip is still free!
One spirit untrammelled—unbending one knee!
Like the oak of the mountain, deep-rooted and firm,
Erect when the multitude bend to the storm;
When traitors to Freedom, and Honor, and God,
Are bowed at an idol polluted with blood;
When the recreant North has forgotten her trust,
And the lip of her honor is low in the dust—
Thank God, that one arm from the shackle is broken!
Thank God, that one man as a freeman has spoken."

We have watched your course from that day to the present, and whatever we may think of your party preferences and affiliations, whatever incidental mistakes any of us may think you have made, we are persuaded that your heart has always been fully and unreservedly on the side of Freedom. The emancipation of your oppressed and down-trodden countrymen and the deliverance of our land from the blight and curse of human bondage has been the leading object of your public life. To the attainment of this noble end you have devoted your best energies and powers. To this you have held subordinate all mere party issues, all questions of bank, tariff, or whatever pertained to the financial policy of the Government and the pecuniary interests of the people. "Dollars and dimes" have not been the fundamental articles in your political creed, nor has your soul been contaminated by the Atheism so often promulgated from pulpits, press and forum which teaches that a nation may be exalted by unrighteousness and glorified by wrong.

On all proper occasions—and they have been neither few nor far between—you have lifted up your voice, fearless alike of the threats of the slaveholder and the sneers of the Northern sycophant, in behalf of Justice and Liberty. No party edict, no denunciation from those in authority, nor even the gleam of the assassin's steel has been sufficient to deter you from the performance of the duty to which you were summoned by all the noble instincts of your nature and the voice of God in your own soul. It is for this that the tyrants and traitors of our land hate and abhor you; it is for this that we respect, love and honor you as one of the few whose bright example of political virtue and unswerving integrity has cheered us under circumstances well calculated to test our confidence in truth and our reliance upon God. Some of us, it is true, could not conscientiously stand where you have stood, even for the purpose of doing battle for the oppressed; but such are not, on that account, the less willing to acknowledge the value of your services on a field into which, in the exercise of your own judgment and upon your own responsibility, you have deemed it right to enter.

Above all, we thank you with our whole hearts for your fidelity to Freedom in the desperate conflicts of the Thirty-first Congress. The whole history of our Government affords no parallel to the treachery exhibited by many Northern Representatives in that body, who, elected under the most solemn promises to resist the further encroachments of slavery at whatever hazard, and to do all that could be Constitutionally effected for the overthrow of the hideous system, yet deliberately aided in removing every barrier to its extension over an immense territory, and outraged not only the requirements of Justice but even the plainest principles of the Constitution by enacting a law offering new facilities for the recapture of Fugitive Slaves—a law which, for atrocious cruelty and wickedness, can find no parallel in the legislation of the world for half a century. The treachery of Arnold and Burr is the very acme of patriotic virtue compared with that of the false-hearted men who enacted and the President who sanctioned that law. We offer you to-day the tribute of our gratitude for your strenuous though unavailing efforts to prevent the passage of that diabolical statute. On this subject it would be easy to enlarge, but I must not forget that this is the very theme on which the people here assembled are impatient to hear your eloquent voice.

We greet you, not as a military hero and conqueror, nor as a partisan leader, but as a MAN who has done good service in the cause of Freedom and Humanity. The people whom you see before you were not summoned from their fields and workshops by roll of drum and the shrill voice of the ear-piercing fife, nor by any associations linking this occasion with 'the pomp and circumstance of glorious war.' The laurels which encircle your brow, and which add lustre to your gray hairs, bear no stain of blood. The contests in which they were won remind us not of devastated fields, cities sacked and burned, the groans of wounded and dying men, the lamentations of the widow and the despairing cry of the orphan. Oh! no. The weapons of your warfare were taken from the armory of the Prince of Peace. You have gone out to battle against the hosts of Oppression.

"With the mild arms of Truth and Love,
Made mighty through the Living God."
With these weapons of ethereal mould and

heavenly temper you have assaulted the frowning fortress of Slavery and bombarded the most impregnable of all castles, the human Conscience scared by the long practice of cruelty and crime, and fortified by centuries of corrupt legislation and the maxims of worldly expediency. It is for your intrepidity and unflinching courage in this moral warfare that we love and honor you—for this that we would cheer your heart and strengthen your hands by our approving smiles.

It only remains for me, in behalf of the free hearts here convened, to give you this hearty HAND OF WELCOME. Accept it as a symbol of our confidence in your integrity, of our grateful appreciation of your services in the cause of Freedom and Humanity, and of our warm sympathy for you under all the trials and discouragements which ever wait upon those who seek to bring a Nation to repentance for its crimes. We believe with the lamented CHANNING, that "if it is a good thing to honor dead saints and the heroism of our fathers, it is a better thing to honor the sinner of to-day, the live heroism of men who do the battle when the battle is all around us." The tyrants of the land may hate and persecute you; political traitors and priestly parasites may brand you as a 'fanatic' and an 'incendiary'; you may be scorned by all that is mean and vulgar and 'mobbocratic' in the country; but let not these things move you. "Is it not enough for the disciple that he be as his master and the servant as his lord?" If they have called Jesus Beelzebub, how much more shall they call those who in our age and generation attempt to follow in his footsteps? You may not live to witness the triumph of the cause to which so much of your life has been devoted; but a grateful posterity will do justice to your memory and water your grave with tears of thanksgiving:

"And, where the South wind lingers
On Carolina's pines,
Or falls the careless sunbeam
Down Georgia's golden meadows,
Where now beneath his burthen
The tolling slave is driven,
Where now a tyrant's mockery
Is offered unto Heaven—
Where Mammon hath its altars
And wot of human blood,
And while and lust debates
The workmanship of God,
There shall thy praise be spoken,
Its lesson from falshood's ban,
When the fetters shall be broken,
And the slave shall be a man."

Mr. GIDDINGS then proceeded to address the Meeting. He spoke for nearly two hours on the subject of the "Peace Measures" (so called) of the last Congress, particularly the Fugitive Slave Law, and was listened to with intense interest by the crowded auditory. The officers of the meeting regret that no reporter was in attendance to give the whole community the benefit of a speech so replete with sound and noble sentiments and instinct with anti-slavery life.

At the conclusion of Mr. Giddings' Speech, the Business Committee reported the following Resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting by a unanimous and hearty vote:

Resolved, That in Joshua R. Giddings we recognize the bold and able champion of human freedom.

Resolved, That he has said no more in the American Congress than any man free himself and representing freedom would have said; that we have no fulsome praise to bestow upon him, satisfied that he has simply discharged his duty, and in saying that we convey all the praise and indignation we feel upon those representatives in that body who have fallen short of him in manly rebukes of slavery and its encroachments.

Resolved, That we look upon the American Congress as completely under the slaveholding influence, and as a necessary consequence, as essentially corrupt; that the people have it in their power to purify that body, and redeem our national character, both by moral suasion and through the ballot box.

Resolved, That we view a recent law of that body known as the "Fugitive Law" or "Slave Catching Law," as the most infamous act of any Legislative body, and for ourselves, with all becoming modesty and deference to the opinions of the Sturges, Websters and other worthies, we will soar above them, choosing rather to obey the "Higher Law."

Resolved, That the recent effort to put down agitation on the subject of slavery presents not only to the abolitionist but to the friends of free government an alarming prospect, that imperiously calls upon the friends of freedom to lay aside all differences of opinion in regard to modes of action, and unitedly and individually use all their influence to enlighten and purify public sentiment, so as to secure to themselves and their posterity the inestimable right to freedom of speech and the liberty of the press.

The question coming up, whether the people of this community will suffer any of their citizens to be carried into slavery, the following stanza was read from the Hymn sung at the commencement of the meeting, and it was adopted as the sense of the meeting, by a unanimous and hearty vote:

Yet if our Southern neighbor
Shall follow here the track
Of fugitives from labor,
We will not give them back;
No laws of Congress ever
Shall blood-hounds make of us,
For we will barter never
Man's rights for slavery's curse.

On motion of William McClain, a vote was passed thanking the Trustees of the M. E. Church for their kindness in granting the use of their Church for the meeting.

It was voted that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the community.

JACOB HEATON, President.
M. D. Gove, CAROLINE STANTON, Secretaries.

The Christian Mirror, a religious paper, published at Portland, Maine, and edited by Rev. Asa Cummings, the biographer of the celebrated Edward Payson, has come out in a strong defence of the Fugitive Law, and now publishes the laws of the United States "by authority!" What sort of Christianity does such a "Mirror" reflect?

Religion and Politics.

One of the most cheering evidences that Public Opinion on the Slavery Question is rapidly advancing to that point of enlightenment and moral energy at which it will become victorious over the system of human chattelization, is seen in the fact, which cannot have escaped the attention of any careful reader of the newspapers, that pulpits and ecclesiastical bodies which have long maintained a guilty silence on the subject, have at length been galvanized into at least the appearance of life, and compelled, for the sake of their own credit and reputation, if from no higher motive, to swell the stream of moral indignation which, bursting spontaneously from the hearts of the honest yeomanry of the North, is dashing its waves against the Bloodhound Law recently enacted by Congress. The cool diabolism of that law has been as a trump of resurrection sounding in the ears of the dead Conservatism of the American Pulpit, compelling it for the moment to cast aside its shroud of 'conventional decencies' and utter words of remonstrance against our Nation's blackest Crime and of sympathy for the flying bondman. The measure which our crafty politicians intended for an opiate to the national conscience, and which they hoped would lull the people into a permanent and death-like torpor, has caused an explosion so startling as to drive 'sleep from the eyes and slumber from the eyelids' of Somnolency itself.

The mortification and despair of the pro-slavery politicians and presses, now that they find themselves the victims of their own baseness and cupidity—compelled, like Haman, to dangle from their own gibbet—are too overpowering to be concealed, and form a spectacle too interesting to be overlooked by the philanthropic observer. Of the whole tribe of political journals whose interest in Cotton invariably submerges and overwhelms all regard for Conscience, no one—not even *Bennett's Herald*—has found a 'lower deep' of baseness and servility than the *New York Express*. Its principal Editor is a member of Congress, of whose course the very best that can be said is, that after he had sold himself to the Slave Power, he played the 'artful dodger' and meanly shrunk from casting his vote in favor of the Fugitive Law. That such a creature, writhing under the rebukes of an awakened Pulpit, should put on the airs of a moral instructor and set himself to the task of defining the relations of Religion to Politics, is just as natural as the cry of 'stop thief' from the mouth of the rogue who, with his pockets full of plunder, sees the sheriff at his heels. That he should shrink out his despondency over the disastrous failure of measures which he fondly expected would be fatal to the friends of liberty and humanity, is precisely what we might naturally anticipate. Its wailing, however, is music in our ears. Listen to the doleful strain:

PROGRESS OF ABOLITION.—"We have scotched the snake, not killed it." We are not disposed unnecessarily to alarm the people by the too frequent allusion to or discussion of questions connected with the institution of slavery. But when, at a moment like the present, the demand is made from more than a hundred influential presses at the North, and from a vast majority of the PULPITS OF THE FREE STATES, that a law must be repealed by Congress, and that Congress must be flooded with petitions to ensure that repeal, it is time to speak out with one voice for the sacredness of the Constitution which required the enactment of the law, and for the supremacy of the law itself.

If the passage of the Fugitive Bill and its accompaniments has 'scotched' the abolition movement, we think the 'killing' must be a most delightful operation to the victims, and would therefore beg the executioners to finish up their work as speedily as possible. Death, if such be its character, is not the 'king of terrors'; but the prince of immortal hopes and perennial joys—the harbinger of universal Emancipation! If the 'scotching' process has roused from their lethargy 'more than a hundred influential presses' and 'a vast majority of the pulpits of the Free States,' what will become of that 'sacred Constitution' when the Abolition monster gets his death-wound?

But the *Express*, as we have intimated above, offers its solemn admonitions to the pulpit, and defines the boundaries within which its rebukes, of sin must be circumscribed. Listen again:

There would be less occasion for this if political questions were confined to political parties, or to men voting for public offices and who hold public offices; but the pulpit, in many parts of our land, is turned into the forum. Instead of the gospel of Jesus Christ, human laws and human governments are made the main topics of pulpit fulminations. The law of hate is made to take the place of the law of love. The polemics of the divine have been turned into the bitter denunciations of that constitution which gives to religion its freedom, to the press its power of utterance, and to men the freedom of speech. Instead of the theology of the Bible, we have the theology of a body of political priests, who set themselves up as the advocates of a 'higher law' than the Bible, or of the observance of those human decrees which it every where sanctions and commands. Alas for pure and undefiled religion, when the examples of the Saviour of mankind and all the holy precepts of religion are thus set at naught and trampled under foot! No wonder that true Christian men mourn over the waste places of the earth, and over the lukewarmness of those calling themselves Christian teachers. Not so taught the prophets of the Old Testament nor the apostles of the New. Not so taught the men who escaped from the political and religious persecutions of the old world, in order to plant a kingdom

of toleration and righteousness in the new. * * * How stands the case with many who are set apart as the teachers of God's laws? They—we speak of course only of the offenders—proclaim that God's law is repugnant to the very Government which makes God supreme, by making a respect for religion and religious rights and duties the very basis of its action. They believe not only in a 'higher law' than the constitution, but in a higher than the Divine law, which commands obedience to human laws.

Farewell to all true religion if the spirit of the pulpit, as we refer to it, is to be interpreted as the spirit of true religion. Instead of prayers for men's welfare, eternal or temporal—instead of that love to God and men which is the genius of Christianity—instead of rendering to Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and to God the things which are God's—we behold the spirit of fraternal discord, hate, vengeance, and moral as well as political dissolution.

If the *Express* can't contrive to talk with more coherence than this, it surely were better for itself and the cause it aims to serve that it should forever remain silent. Its ideas of the province of the pulpit must have been derived from the man who eulogized his minister by declaring that he never meddled either with politics or religion! It is hard no doubt, that the makers of the laws should be held amenable to the MORAL SENTIMENT of the people, but we don't see how it is to be helped. We know no way by which our politicians can exempt 'human laws and human governments' from the 'fulminations' of a truly Christian pulpit, except by taking good care that those laws and governments do not outrage the first principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Does the *Express* suppose that the government can enter into the business of man-hunting and kidnapping, and summon the whole people to its aid, and then shield itself from the rebuke of the ministers of Christ under the plea that its villainy is 'political'? If so, it underrates the intelligence of the age. There was a time, before abolition was old enough to be 'scotched,' when that plea was effectual, but it will not answer now.

Our funeral dreams had taught us that Religion, with its blessed freedom, was the gift of God—that liberty of speech and the press descended from Heaven! But it seems we were mistaken. It is the Constitution which confers these invaluable gifts upon men. Taking the declarations of the *Express* as conclusive on this head, we are still puzzled to understand how the freedom of religion, of speech and the press could emanate from the same Constitution which allows one portion of the people to enslave another and devolves upon the North the duty of catching and returning to the South her flying chattels.

We had thought, too, that the Bible inculcated the duty of obeying God rather than men—that 'the Prophets of the Old Testament, and the Apostles of the New' were the victims of cruel persecution for acting upon this principle and refusing obedience to human laws which contravened the 'higher law' of Heaven. We are quite sure that we have read in some ancient book an account of one Daniel who was cast into a den of lions because he could not so far 'conquer his prejudices' as to stop praying in obedience to a governmental mandate, and of three other men who were put in a very hot place because they would not fall down before a certain image at the bidding of the King, but obstinately and fanatically persisted in worshipping the true God. We have, too, a vague impression, that the Jews, when they sought to release Barabbas and imbue their hands in the blood of Jesus, said to the Roman Governor, "We have a LAW, and by that law he ought to die;" and it puzzles us to understand why the Apostles should have denounced them as murderers merely for observing one of those 'human decrees,' which, according to the *Express*, 'the Bible everywhere sanctions and commands.' But perhaps we shall be wise enough one of these days to fathom this and other similar mysteries.

Appointments for Mrs. Coe.

We announce with great satisfaction that Mrs. EMMA R. COE is expected to lecture on the subject of Woman's Position, Duties, Education, &c., at the following times and places:

Deerfield, Monday, April 28.
Racine, Tuesday and Wednesday April 29 and 30.
Randolph, Friday, May 1.
Marlboro, Sunday and Monday, May 4 and 5.
Mount Union, Wednesday, May 7.
Canton, Friday and Saturday, May 9.
Massillon, Monday and Tuesday, May 12 and 13.
Woolter, Thursday and Friday, 15 and 16.
Litchfield, Tuesday and Wednesday 20 and 21.
Akron, Friday 23.
Friends of the cause in the above places may appoint the meetings for afternoon or evening as they may think best.

Every Body Run this Way!!

HAVING moved and re-fitted our Shop, we feel safe in saying that we will be able to give entire satisfaction in the way of

Shaving, Hair Dressing, and Shampooing, to all of our old customers, and as many new ones as may favor us with a call. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. With Razors sharp, and chairs that's easy—In shaving we'll be sure to please ye; Combs that's ready, with scissors keen, We cut your hair both sleek and clean; Give us a trial with our shampooing stuff, And if you doubt at all and wish to see, Call at Ambler's Block, just number three! LEE & JOHNSON. Salem April 12, 1851.

Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.
Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio
Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O.
Win. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio.
T. E. Bonner, Adrian, Michigan.

To the Teachers and Friends of Education in Columbiana Co.

HAS not the time come when more can be done for the proper education of the children of our Common Schools? Have not the schools of Columbiana county suffered enough for the want of experienced teachers and general interest in the cause of education? All who are satisfied of this are very respectfully invited to meet in New Lisbon, on Saturday, 10-1-2 o'clock, A. M., May 3d, for the purpose of taking active measures for establishing a Teacher's Institute, to be held in this county some time next fall—and also to take into consideration the various plans which may be suggested for the elevation and advancement of the schools of our county. There is talent and ability enough in Columbiana county, to bring the schools to an elevation as high as that of the best schools in our State. Let every teacher just consider that he is a component part of that body possessing that talent and that power.

Turn out, Ladies and Gentlemen—all who have a spark of interest in the correct education of our youth.

DAVID PARSONS,
Superintendent Wellsburg Union Schools.
WM. McCLAIN,
Principal Salem Institute.
R. McMillan,
Superintendent New Lisbon Schools.
J. MARKHAM,
Teacher School, Hanover.
L. T. PECK.

FOR SALE

A FIRST RATE BUGGY with Iron Axles, and two superior Fanning Mills, all entirely new. Enquire of JAMES BARNABY, Salem, Feb. 22, 1851.

Estate of Jacob Shriver, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed and qualified as administrators on the Estate of Jacob Shriver late of Columbiana County, Ohio, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement within one year.

JOSEPH ESTEP, } Executors.
GEORGE WOLF, }
April 22, 1851.

SALEM INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution, located in SALEM, Columbiana County, Ohio, will continue its operations, under the care of the subscriber. The Building is commodious, with Study and Recitation Rooms. The services of Gentlemen well qualified to aid in teaching, have been secured. An arrangement has been made with Mr. J. W. LUSK, well known in various parts of this State, as an eminently successful Teacher of the Spencerian System of Penmanship, to give a Course of Lessons in that art during each term of the coming year. A series of Lectures on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE, will be delivered during the next term,—and probably during each term of the year,—by Dr. R. H. MACK of Cleveland, whose experience as a lecturer, fine French Manikin and Skeleton, and numerous Plates, cannot fail to render the subject interesting to all who may attend his Course. Other Scientific Lectures will be delivered during each term.

The Institution is furnished with Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus, Outline Maps, Historical Charts, Anatomical Plates, a Surveyor's Compass, and a well selected CABINET OF MINERALS.

Students must be punctual in their attendance, unless prevented by Sickness, or urgent duties. The Course of Instruction shall be thorough and practical.

TUITION PER QUARTER OF ELEVEN WEEKS. To be paid either during or Promptly at the Close of the Term.

Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, \$3.00
The Elements of Algebra, Geometry, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Anatomy, Physiology, &c., 4.00
The Latin and Greek Languages, the Higher Branches of Mathematics, with their application to Natural Philosophy and Astronomy,—Book-Keeping by Double Entry, &c., 5.00

Attending both Mr. Lusk's Course in Penmanship, and Dr. Mack's Lectures, Extra, 1.00
Photography and Photography will be taught without extra charge.

Literary exercises shall receive due attention. Board, including Lights, Fuel and Study Room, can be had in respectable families in the village and vicinity, at \$1.12 1-2 to \$1.25 per week,—and Rooms obtained for those who wish to board themselves. Books and Stationery can be had in Salem.

Any other information in reference to the School, Board, Rooms, &c., can be had by addressing the subscriber, or Barnaby & Whitney, Book-Sellers.

The next Term of 13 weeks, will commence March 31st, 1851.
March 8, 1851. WM. McCLAIN.

Anti-Slavery Songs!

WE have about 1500 copies of our selection of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to.
Aug. 10, 1850.] I. THESCOTT, & Co.

JAMES BARNABY, PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR!

Cutting done to order, and all work Warranted. North side, Main Street, two doors East of the Salem Bookstore.

Dental Surgery.

J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profession, that may be intrusted to him.
New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850.

DAVID WOODRUFF,

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, &c. A general assortment of carriage constantly on hand, made of the best material and in the latest style. All work warranted. Shop on Main street, Salem, O.

C. DONALDSON & Co. Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants. KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. No 18, Main Street, Cincinnati. January, 1849.

Constitution of the State of Ohio.

(Continued from First Page.)

aid of, any individual association or corporation whatever; nor shall the State ever hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company or association, in this State, or elsewhere, formed for any purpose whatever.

Sec. 5. The State shall never assume the debts of any county, city, town, or township, or of any corporation whatever, unless such debt shall have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall never authorize any county, city, town, or township, by vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation, or association whatever; or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of, any such company, corporation, or association.

Sec. 7. The faith of the State being pledged for the payment of its public debt, in order to provide therefor, there shall be created a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, by annual payments, not less than one hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly, and each and every year, by compounding, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The said sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works and stocks owned by the State, of any other funds or resources that are, or may be, provided by law, and of such further sum, to be raised by taxation, as may be required for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 8. The Auditor of State, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, are hereby created a board of commissioners, to be styled, "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund."

Sec. 9. The commissioners of the sinking fund shall, immediately preceding each regular session of the General Assembly, make an estimate of the probable amount of the fund, provided for in the seventh section of this article, from all sources except from taxation, and report the same, together with all their proceedings relative to said fund and the public debt, to the Governor, who shall transmit the same with his regular message, to the General Assembly; and the General Assembly shall make all necessary provision for raising and disbursing said sinking fund, in pursuance of the provisions of this article.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the said Commissioners faithfully to apply said fund, together with all moneys that may be, by the General Assembly, appropriated to that object, to the payment of the interest, as it becomes due, and the redemption of the principal of the public debt of the State, excepting only, the school and trust funds held by the State.

Sec. 11. The said Commissioners shall, semi-annually, make a full and detailed report of their proceedings to the Governor, who shall, immediately, cause the same to be published, and shall also communicate the same to the General Assembly, forthwith, if it be in session, and if not, then at its first session after such report shall be made.

Sec. 12. So long as this State shall have public works which require superintendence, there shall be a Board of Public Works, to consist of three members, who shall be elected by the people, at the first general election after the adoption of this Constitution, one for the term of one year, one for the term of two years, and one for the term of three years; and one member of said Board shall be elected annually thereafter, who shall hold his office for three years.

Sec. 13. The powers and duties of said Board of Public Works, and its several members, and their compensation, shall be such as now are, or may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

MILITIA.

Sec. 1. All white male citizens, residents of this State, being eighteen years of age, and under the age of forty five years, shall be enrolled in the militia, and perform military duty, in such manner, not incompatible with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. Major General, Brigadiers General, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Subalterns, shall be elected by the persons subject to military duty, in their respective districts.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall appoint the Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, and such other staff officers, as may be provided for by law. Majors General, Brigadiers General, Colonels or Commandants of Regiments, Battalions, or Squadrons, shall, severally, appoint their staff, and Captains shall appoint their non-commissioned officers and musicians.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall commission all officers of the line and staff, ranking as such; and shall have power to call forth the Militia, to execute the laws of the State, to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the protection and safe keeping of the public arms.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of such county and township officers as may be necessary.

Sec. 2. County officers shall be elected on the second Tuesday of October, until otherwise directed by law, by the qualified electors of each county, in such manner, and for such term, not exceeding three years, as may be provided by law.

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Sheriff, or County Treasurer, for more than four years, in any period of six years.

Sec. 4. Township officers shall be elected on the first Monday of April, annually, by the qualified electors of their respective townships, and shall hold their offices for one year, from the Monday next succeeding their election, and until their successors are qualified.

Sec. 5. No money shall be drawn from any county or township treasury, except by authority of law.

Sec. 6. Justices of the peace, and county and township officers, may be removed, in such manner and for such cause, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. The Commissioners of Counties, the trustees of Townships, and similar boards, shall have such power of local taxation, for police purposes, as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XI.

APPORTIONMENT.

Sec. 1. The apportionment of this State for members of the General Assembly, shall be made every ten years, after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, in the following manner: The whole population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, or in such other mode as the General Assembly may direct, shall be divided by the number "One Hundred," and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives, for ten years next succeeding such apportionment.

Sec. 2. Every county, having a population equal to one half of said ratio, shall be entitled to one Representative; every county, containing said ratio, and three-fourths over, shall be entitled to two Representatives; every county, containing three times said ratio, shall be entitled to three Representatives; and so on, requiring after the first two, an entire ratio for each additional Representative.

Sec. 3. When any county shall have a fraction above the ratio, so large, that being multiplied by five, the result will be equal to one or more ratios, additional Representatives shall be apportioned for such ratios, among the several sessions of the decennial period, in the following manner: If there be only one ratio a Representative shall be allotted to the fifth session of the decennial period; if there are two ratios, a Representative shall be allotted to the fourth and third sessions, respectively; if three, to the third, second, and first sessions, respectively; if four to the fourth, third, second, and first sessions, respectively.

Sec. 4. Any county, forming with another county or counties, a Representative district, during one decennial period, if it have acquired sufficient population at the next decennial period, shall be entitled to a separate representation, if there shall be left, in the district from which it shall have been separated, a population sufficient for a Representative; but no such change shall be made, except at the regular decennial period for the apportionment of Representatives.

Sec. 5. In fixing any subsequent ratio, a county previously entitled to a separate representation, shall have less than the number required by the new ratio for a Representative, such county shall be attached to the county adjoining it, having the least number of inhabitants; and the representation of the district, so formed, shall be determined as herein provided.

Sec. 6. The ratio for a Senator shall, forever hereafter, be ascertained, by dividing the whole population of the State, by the number thirty-five.

Sec. 7. The State is hereby divided into thirty-three Senatorial districts, as follows: the county of Hamilton shall constitute the first Senatorial district; the counties of Butler and Warren, the second; Montgomery and Preble, the third; Clermont and Brown, the fourth; Greene, Clinton and Fayette, the fifth; Ross and Highland, the sixth; Adams, Pike, Scioto and Jackson, the seventh; Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs and Vinton, the eighth; Athens, Hocking and Fairfield, the ninth; Franklin and Pickaway, the tenth; Clark, Champaign and Madison, the eleventh; Miami, Darke and Shelby, the twelfth; Logan, Union, Marion and Hardin, the thirteenth; Washington and Morgan, the fourteenth; Muskingum and Perry, the fifteenth; Delaware and Licking, the sixteenth; Knox and Morrow, the seventeenth; Coshocton and Tuscarawas, the eighteenth; Guernsey and Monroe, the nineteenth; Belmont and Harrison, the twentieth; Carroll and Columbiana, the twenty-first; Ashland, Lake and Geauga, the twenty-second; Cuyahoga, the twenty-third; Portage and Summit, the twenty-fourth; Medina and Lorain, the twenty-fifth; Wayne and Holmes, the twenty-sixth; Ashtabula, the twenty-seventh; Huron, Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa, the twenty-eighth; Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot, the twenty-ninth; Mercer, Auglaize, Allen, Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance and Williams, the thirtieth; Lucas, Crawford and Wyandot, the thirty-first; Lucas, Crawford and Wyandot, the thirty-second; Lucas, Crawford and Wyandot, the thirty-third.

Sec. 8. The same rules shall be applied, in apportioning the fractions of Senatorial districts, and in annexing districts, which may hereafter have less than three-fourths of a Senatorial ratio, as are applied to Representative districts.

Sec. 9. Any county forming part of a Senatorial district, having acquired a population equal to a full Senatorial ratio, shall be made a separate Senatorial district, at any regular decennial apportionment, if a full Senatorial ratio shall be left in the district from which it shall be taken.

Sec. 10. For the first ten years, after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, the apportionment of Representatives shall be as provided in the schedule, and no change shall ever be made in the principles of representation, as herein established, or in the Senatorial districts, except as above provided.

Sec. 11. All territory, belonging to a county at the time of any apportionment, shall, as to the right of representation and suffrage, remain an integral part thereof, during the decennial period.

Sec. 12. The Governor, Auditor, and Secretary of State, or any two of them, shall, at least six months prior to the October election in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and at each decennial period thereafter, ascertain and determine the ratio of representation, according to the decennial census, the number of Representatives and Senators each county or district shall be entitled to elect, and for what years, within the next ensuing ten years, and the Governor shall cause the same to be published, in such manner as shall be directed by law.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Sec. 1. For judicial purposes, the State shall be apportioned as follows: The county of Hamilton, shall constitute the first district, which shall not be subdivided; and the Judges therein, may hold separate courts, or separate sittings of the same court, at the same time.

The counties of Butler, Preble and Darke, shall constitute the first subdivision, Montgomery, Clark, Champaign and Madison, the second, and Warren, Clinton, Greene, and Clark, the third subdivision, of the second district; and together, shall form such district.

The counties of Shelby, Auglaize, Allen, Hardin, Logan, Union and Marion shall constitute the first subdivision, Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Henry

and Fulton, the second, and Wood, Seneca, Hancock, Wyandot and Crawford, the third subdivision, of the third district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie and Huron, shall constitute the first division, Lorain, Medina and Summit, the second, and the county of Cuyahoga, the third division, of the fourth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Clermont, Brown and Adams, shall constitute the first subdivision, Highland, Ross, and Fayette, the second; and Pickaway, Franklin and Madison, the third subdivision, of the fifth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Licking, Knox and Delaware, shall constitute the first subdivision, Morrow, Richland and Ashland, the second, and Wayne, Holmes and Coshocton, the third subdivision, of the sixth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Fairfield, Perry and Hocking, shall constitute the first subdivision, Jackson, Vinton, Pike, Scioto and Lawrence, the second, and Gallia, Meigs, Athens and Washington, the third subdivision, of the seventh district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Muskingum and Morgan, shall constitute the first subdivision, Guernsey, Belmont and Monroe, the second, and Jefferson, Harrison and Tuscarawas, the third subdivision, of the eighth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Stark, Carroll and Columbiana, shall constitute the first subdivision, Trumbull, Portage and Ashland, the second, and Geauga, Lake and Ashtabula, the third subdivision, of the ninth district; and, together, shall form such district.

Sec. 13. The General Assembly shall attach any new counties, that may hereafter be erected, to such districts, or subdivisions thereof, as shall be most convenient.

ARTICLE XII.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Sec. 1. The levying of taxes, by the poll, is previous and obligatory; therefore, the General Assembly shall never levy a poll tax, for county or State purposes.

Sec. 2. Laws shall be passed, taxing, by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property, according to its true value in money; but burying grounds, public school houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose; and personal property, to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars, for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; but all such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal; and the value of all property, so exempted, shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published, as may be directed by law.

Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and all other property, effects, or dues, of every description, (without deduction,) of all Banks, now existing, or hereafter created, and of all bankers, so that all property employed in banking, shall always bear a burden of taxation, equal to that imposed on the property of individuals.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall provide for raising revenue, sufficient to defray the expenses of the State, for each year, and also a contingent sum to pay the interest on the State debt.

Sec. 5. No tax shall be levied, except in pursuance of law; and every law imposing a tax, shall state, distinctly, the object of the same, to which only, it shall be applied.

Sec. 6. The State shall never contract any debt for purposes of internal improvement.

ARTICLE XIII.

CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers.

Sec. 2. Corporations may be formed under general laws; but all such laws may, from time to time, be altered or repealed.

Sec. 3. Dues from corporations shall be secured, by such individual liability of the stockholders, and other means, as may be prescribed by law; but, in all cases, each stockholder shall be liable, over and above the stock by him or her owned, and any amount unpaid thereon, to a further sum, at least equal in amount to such stock.

Sec. 4. The property of corporations, now existing, or hereafter created, shall be subject to taxation, the same as the property of individuals.

Sec. 5. No right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation, until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money, to the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation; which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury of twelve men, in a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall provide for the organization of cities, and incorporated villages, by general laws; and restrict their power of contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent the abuse of such power.

Sec. 7. No act of the General Assembly, authorizing associations with banking powers, shall take effect, until it shall be submitted to the people, at the general election next succeeding the passage thereof, and be approved by a majority of all the electors, voting at such election.

ARTICLE XIV.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners, and prescribe their tenure of office, compensation, and the mode filling vacancies in said commission.

Sec. 2. The said commissioners shall revise, reform, simplify and abridge, the practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings of the Courts of record of this State; and, as far as practicable and expedient, shall provide for the abolition of the different forms of action at law, now in use, and for the administration of justice by a uniform mode of proceeding, without reference to any distinction between law and equity.

Sec. 3. The proceedings of the Commissioners shall, from time to time, be reported to the General Assembly, and be subject to the action of that body.

ARTICLE XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sec. 1. Columbus shall be the seat of government, until otherwise directed by law.

Sec. 2. The printing of the laws, Journals, bills, legislative documents and papers for the printing required for the Executive and other departments of State, shall be let, on contract, to the lowest responsible bidder, by such Executive officers, and in such manner, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. An accurate and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public treasury, the several amounts paid, to whom, and on what account, shall, from time to time, be published, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, unless he possess the qualifications of an elector.

Sec. 5. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, assist in the same as second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry, a challenge therefor, shall hold any office in this State.

Sec. 6. Lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets, for any purpose whatever, shall forever be prohibited in this State.

Sec. 7. Every person chosen or appointed to any office under this State, before entering upon the discharge of its duties, shall take an oath of affirmation, to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and also an oath of office.

Sec. 8. There may be established, in the Secretary of State's Office, a bureau of statistics, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XVI.

AMENDMENTS.

Sec. 1. Either branch of the General Assembly may propose amendments to this constitution; and, if the same shall be agreed to, by three-fifths of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, with the yeas and nays, and shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county of the State, where a newspaper is published, for six months preceding the next Convention for Senators and Representatives; at which time the same shall be submitted to the electors, for their approval or rejection; and if a majority of the electors, voting at such election, shall adopt such amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted, as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment, separately.

Sec. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly, shall think it necessary to call a Convention, to revise, amend, or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote, at the next election for members of the General Assembly, for or against a Convention; and if a majority of all the electors, voting at said election, shall have voted for a Convention, the General Assembly shall, at their next session, provide, by law, for calling the same.

Sec. 3. The Convention shall consist of as many members as the House of Representatives, who shall be chosen in the same manner, and shall meet within three months after their election, for the purpose aforesaid.

Sec. 4. At the general election, to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in each twentieth year thereafter, the question: "Shall there be a Convention to revise, amend, or amend the Constitution?" shall be submitted to the electors of the State; and, in case a majority of all the electors, voting at such election, shall decide in favor of a Convention, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide, by law, for the election of delegates, and the assembling of such Convention, as is provided in the preceding section; but no amendment of this Constitution, agreed upon by any Convention, assembled in pursuance of this article, shall take effect, until the same shall have been submitted to the electors of the State, and adopted by a majority of those voting thereon.

SCHEDULE.

Sec. 1. All laws of this State, in force on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall continue in force until amended or repealed.

Sec. 2. The first election for members of the General Assembly, under this Constitution, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

Sec. 3. The first election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State and Attorney General, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one. The persons, holding said offices on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, shall continue therein, until the second Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two.

Sec. 4. The first election for Judges of the supreme court, courts of common pleas, and probate courts, and Clerks of the courts of common pleas, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and the official term of said Judges and Clerks, so elected, shall commence on the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two. Judges and Clerks of the courts of common pleas and supreme court, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, shall continue in office, until their present powers and duties, until the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two. No suit or proceeding, pending in any of the courts of this State, shall be affected by the adoption of this Constitution.

Sec. 5. The Register and Receiver of the Public Lands, and Directors of the Penitentiary, Directors of the Benevolent Association of the State, the State Librarian, and all other officers, not otherwise provided for in this Constitution, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, shall continue in office, until their terms expire, respectively, unless the General Assembly shall otherwise provide.

Sec. 6. The Superior and Commercial Courts of Cincinnati, and the Superior Court of Cleveland, shall remain, until otherwise provided by law, with their present powers and jurisdiction; and the Judges and Clerks of said courts, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, shall continue in office, until the expiration of their terms of office, respectively, or, until otherwise provided by law; but neither of said courts shall continue after the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three; and no suit shall be commenced in said two first mentioned courts, after the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, nor in said last mentioned court, after the second Monday in August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two; and all business in either of said courts, not disposed of within the time limited for their continuance as aforesaid, shall be transferred to the court of common pleas.

Sec. 7. All County and Township officers and Justices of the peace, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, shall continue in office until their terms expire, respectively.

Sec. 8. Vacancies in office, occurring after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, shall be filled, as is prescribed by law, and until officers are elected or appointed, and qualified under this Constitution.

Sec. 9. This Constitution shall take effect on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

Sec. 10. All officers shall continue in office, until their successors shall be chosen and qualified.

Sec. 11. Suits pending in the Supreme Court in Bank, shall be transferred to the Supreme Court, provided for in this constitution, and be proceeded in according to law.

Sec. 12. The district courts shall, in their respective counties, be the successors of the present Supreme Court; and all suits, prosecutions, judgments, records and proceedings, pending and remaining in said Supreme Court, in the several counties of any district, shall be transferred to the respective district courts of such counties, and be proceeded in, as though no change had been made in said Supreme Court.

Sec. 13. The said courts of common pleas, shall be the successors of the present courts of common pleas in the several counties, except as to probate jurisdiction; and all suits, prosecutions, proceedings, records and judgments, pending or being in said last mentioned courts, except as aforesaid, shall be transferred to the courts of common pleas created by this Constitution, and proceeded in, as though the same had been therein instituted.

Sec. 14. The Probate courts provided for in this Constitution, as to all matters within the jurisdiction conferred upon said courts, shall be the successors, in the several counties, of the present courts of common pleas; and the records, files and papers, business and proceedings, pertaining to said jurisdiction, shall be transferred to said courts of probate, and be there proceeded in, according to law.

Sec. 15. Until otherwise provided by law, elections for Judges and Clerks shall be held, and the poll books returned, as is provided for Governor, and the abstract therefrom, certified to the Secretary of State, shall be by him opened, in the presence of the Governor, who shall declare the result, and issue commissions to the persons elected.

Sec. 16. Where two or more counties are joined in a Senatorial, Representative, or judicial district, the returns of elections shall be sent to the county, having the largest population.

Sec. 17. The foregoing Constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the State, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, in the several election districts of this State. The ballots at such election shall be written or printed as follows: Those in favor of the Constitution, "New Constitution, Yes?" those against the Constitution, "New Constitution, No?" The polls at said election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock A. M., and closed at six o'clock P. M.; and the said election shall be conducted, and the returns thereof made and certified, to the Secretary of State, as provided by law for annual elections of State and County officers. Within twenty days after such election, the Secretary of State shall open the returns thereof, in the presence of the Governor; and, if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes, cast at such election, are in favor of the Constitution, the Governor shall issue his proclamation, stating that fact, and said Constitution shall be the Constitution of the State of Ohio, and not otherwise.

Sec. 18. At the time when the votes of the electors shall be taken for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, the additional section, in the words following, to wit:—"No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State; but the General Assembly may, by law, provide against evils resulting therefrom," shall be separately submitted to the electors for adoption or rejection, in form following, to wit: A separate ballot may be given by every elector and deposited in a separate box.—Upon the ballots given for said separate amendment shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, the words: "License to sell intoxicating liquors, Yes?" and upon the ballots given against said amendment, in like manner, the words:—"License to sell intoxicating liquors, No?"

Sec. 19. The appointment for the House of Representatives, during the first decennial period under this Constitution, shall be as follows:

The counties of Adams, Allen, Athens, Auglaize, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Crawford, Darke, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Hocking, Holmes, Lake, Lawrence, Logan, Madison, Marion, Meigs, Morrow, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Preble, Sandusky, Scioto, Shelby and Union, shall, severally, be entitled to one Representative, in each session of the decennial period.

The counties of Franklin, Licking, Montgomery and Stark, shall each be entitled to two Representatives, in each session of the decennial period.

The counties of Ashland, Coshocton, Highland, Huron, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Miami, Portage, Seneca, Summit and Warren, shall, severally, be entitled to one Representative, in each session; and one additional Representative, in the fifth session of the decennial period.

The counties of Ashtabula, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Fairfield, Guernsey, Jefferson, Knox, Monroe, Morgan, Richland, Trumbull, Tuscarawas and Washington, shall, severally, be entitled to one Representative, in each session; and two additional Representatives, one in the third, and one in the fourth session, of the decennial period.

The counties of Belmont, Columbiana, Ross and Wayne, shall, severally, be entitled to one Representative, in each session; and three additional Representatives, one in the first, one in the second, and one in the third session, of the decennial period.

The county of Muskingum shall be entitled to two Representatives, in each session; and one additional Representative, in the fifth session of the decennial period.

The county of Cuyahoga shall be entitled to two Representatives, in each session; and two additional Representatives, one in the third, and one in the fourth session, of the decennial period.

The county of Hamilton shall be entitled to seven Representatives, in each session; and four additional Representatives one in the first, one in the second, one in the third, and one in the fourth session, of the decennial period.

The following counties, until they shall have acquired a sufficient population to entitle them to elect, separately, under the

fourth section of the eleventh article, shall form districts in manner following, to wit: The counties of Jackson and Vinton, one district; the counties of Lucas and Fulton, one district; the counties of Wyandot and Hardin, one district; the counties of Mercer, Paulding, Defiance and Williams, one district; the counties of Putnam and Huron, one district; and the counties of Wood and Ottawa, one district: each of which districts shall be entitled to one Representative, in every session of the decennial period.

Done in Convention, at Cincinnati, the tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and of the Independence of the United States, the seventy fifth.

WILLIAM MEDILL, President.

Attest: Wm. H. Gill, Secretary.

S. J. Andrews, William Lawrence, John Barber, John Larrall, Robert Leach, David Barnett, D. P. Leach, Wm. S. Bates, John Liden, J. L. Bennett, Charles McCand, John H. Blair, H. S. Mason, Jacob Bickenseder, Simon Mason, Van Bracken, Matthew H. Mitchell, R. B. Cahill, Isaiah Morris, L. Case, S. F. Morris, David Chambers, W. S. C. Ohio, John Chaney, Chas. J. John, H. D. Clark, Thos. Patterson, George Callings, Danl. Peck, Friend Cooke, Jack Prins, Olney Curry, Saml. Ogles, G. Volney Dorsey, R. P. Rogers, Thos. W. Ewart, Chas. Reem, John Ewing, John A. Riddle, Joseph M. Farr, Edward C. Hall, Elias Florence, Wm. Seng, Robert Furber, John Siders, H. N. Gillett, John A. Smith, John Graham, George J. Smith, Jacob J. Greene, B. P. Smith, John L. Green, Henry Stueber, Henry H. Gregg, B. Stannan, W. S. Groshock, Albert F. Stobbs, D. S. Hamilton, E. T. Shober, D. D. T. Hard, Harmon Stidger, J. Harlan, James Strode, William Hawkins, J. B. Swan, James P. Hoaderson, L. Swift, P. H. McCrackin, James W. Taylor, J. B. Horton, Norton S. Tammann, G. B. Holmes, Eliza Vance, Geo. B. Holt, Wm. M. Warren, John J. Hootman, Thomas J. Wap, John E. Hunt, J. Milton Wilson, Samuel Hamplerville, Eliza Wilson, J. Dan Jones, Jos. T. Woodrigh, John Johnson, E. B. Woolbright, S. J. Kirkwood, E. C. Gray, James B. King, Edward J. Bell, James Landon, Reuben Hildreth, Thos. J. Lush, Reuben Hildreth.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

Columbus, March 29, 1851.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is correctly copied from the original roll deposited in this office.

HENRY W. KING,